

Interferometric, Tomographic and Geometric Cameras

Presentation for the
DARPA Camera Ab Initio Workshop
28 April 2003

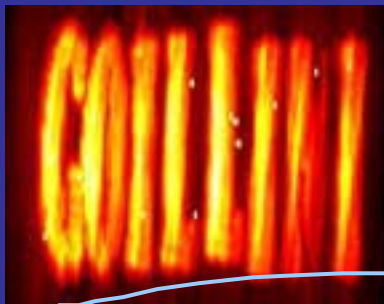


David J. Brady
Fitzpatrick Center and ECE Department
Duke University

How could cameras be better?

1. They could be more dimensionally aware.
2. They could be more feature aware.
3. They could be more data aware.
4. They could be more array aware.

A Brief History of DISP



1994



1995



1996



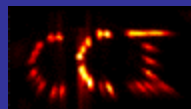
1997

1998

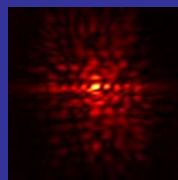
1999



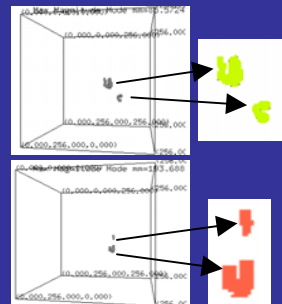
Abramson



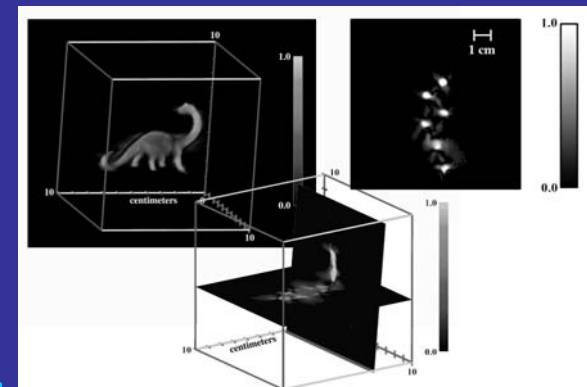
Cathey



Wolf



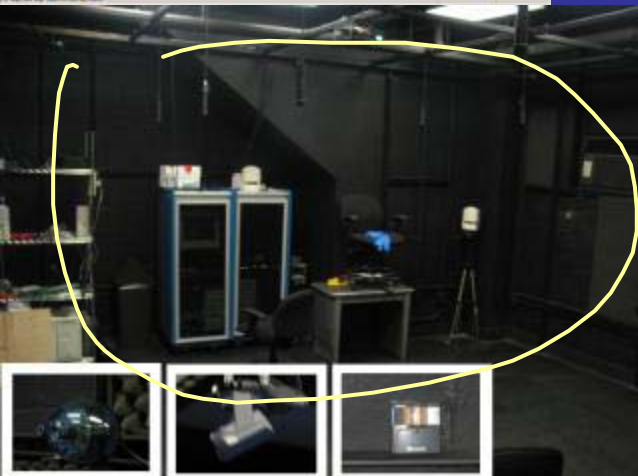
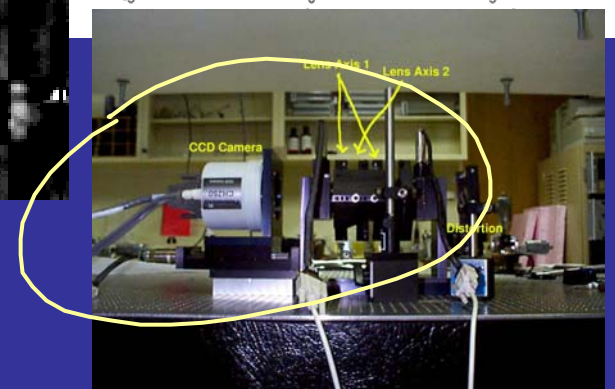
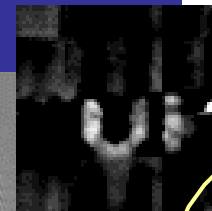
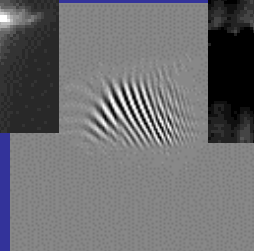
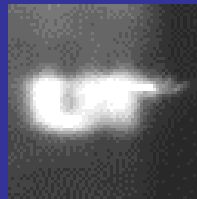
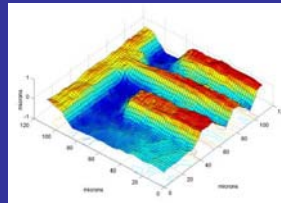
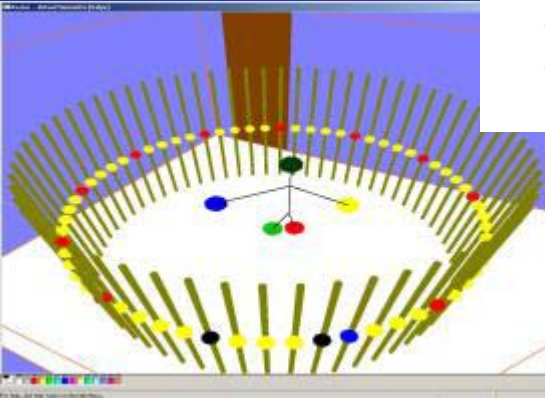
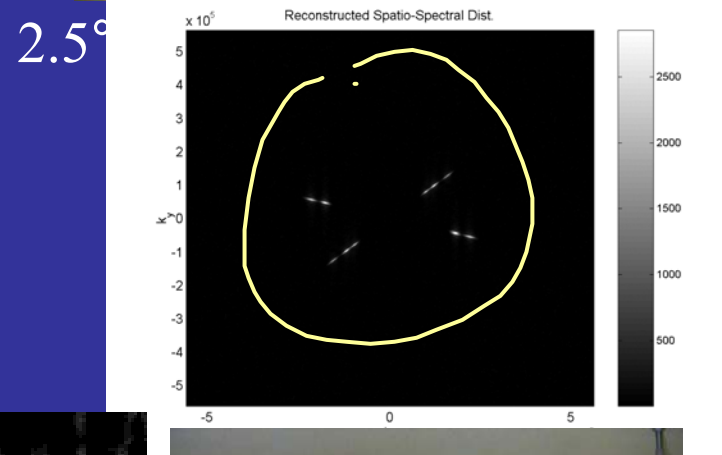
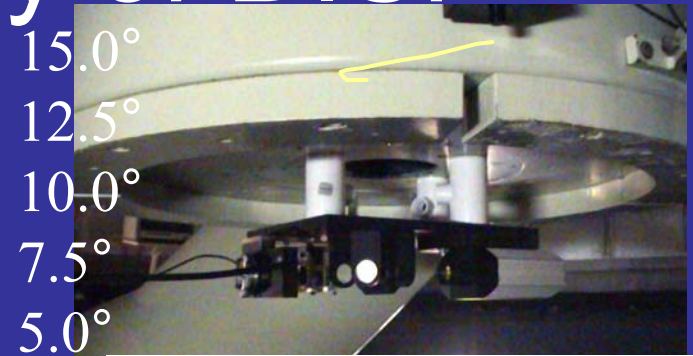
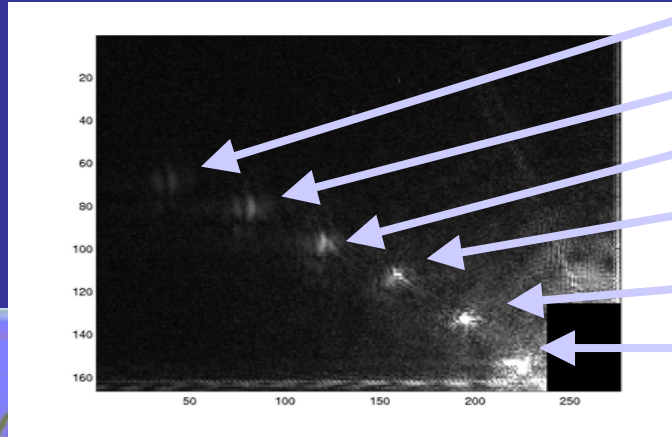
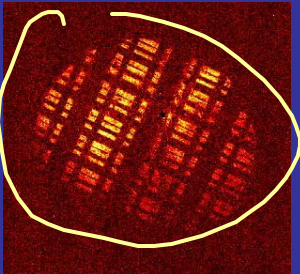
Munson



Mertz

Rodier

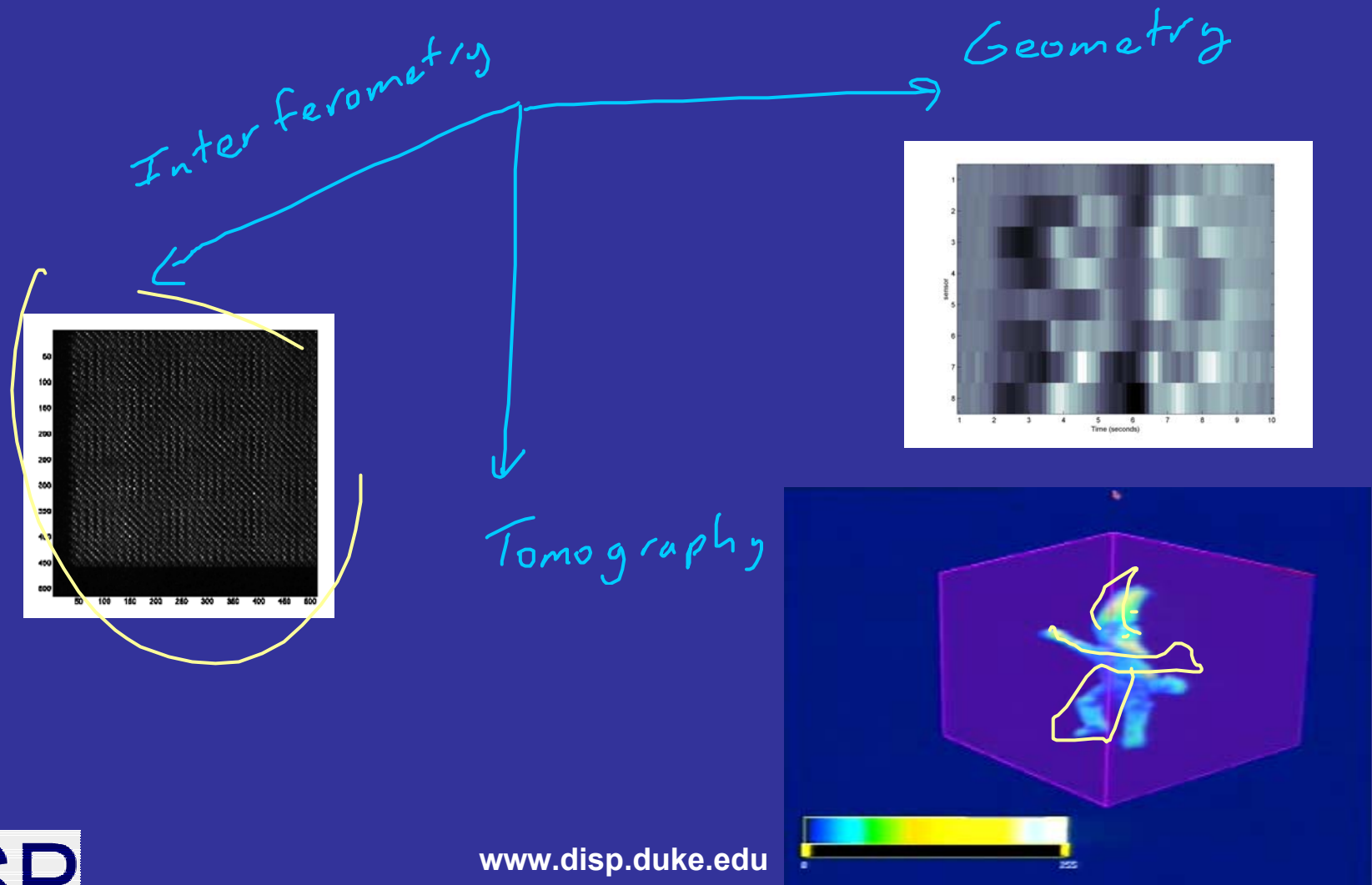
Continuing History of DISP



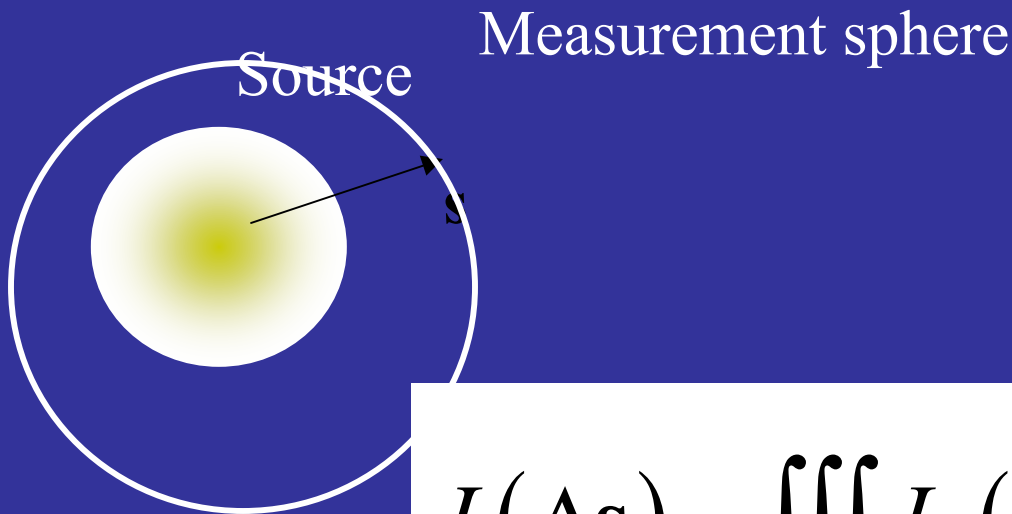
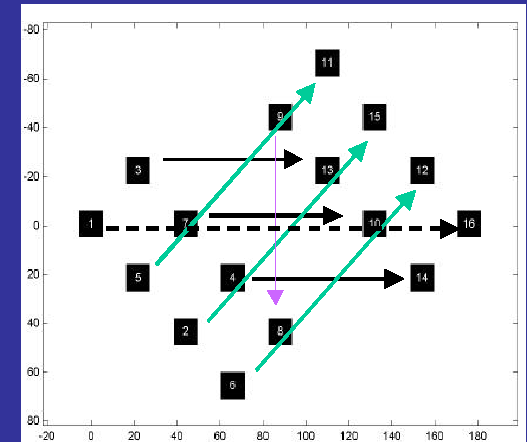
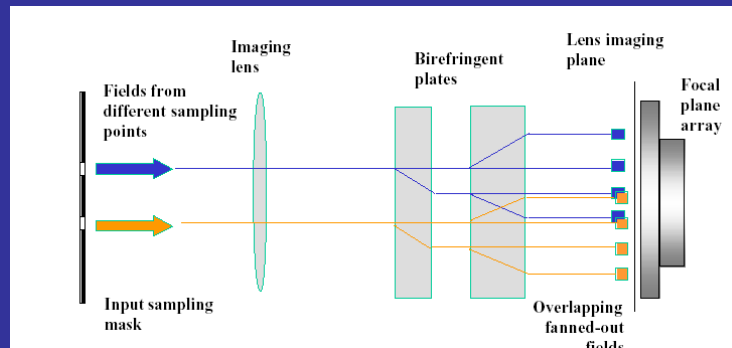
[www.DISP.duke.edu](http://www DISP .duke.edu)

n A, Approved for Public Release, Distribution Unlimited

Conceptual History of DISP



What is an Interferometric Camera?



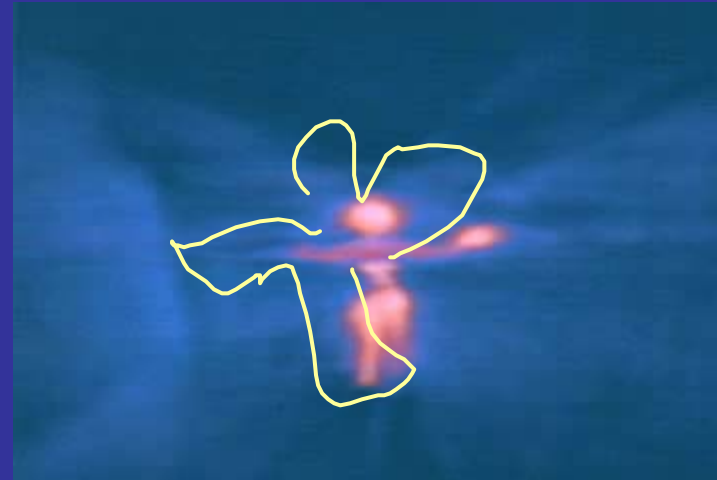
$$J(\Delta \mathbf{s}) = \iiint I_s(\mathbf{r}) e^{j2\pi \frac{\Delta \mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{\lambda}} d^3 \mathbf{r}$$

What is an Interferometric Camera?

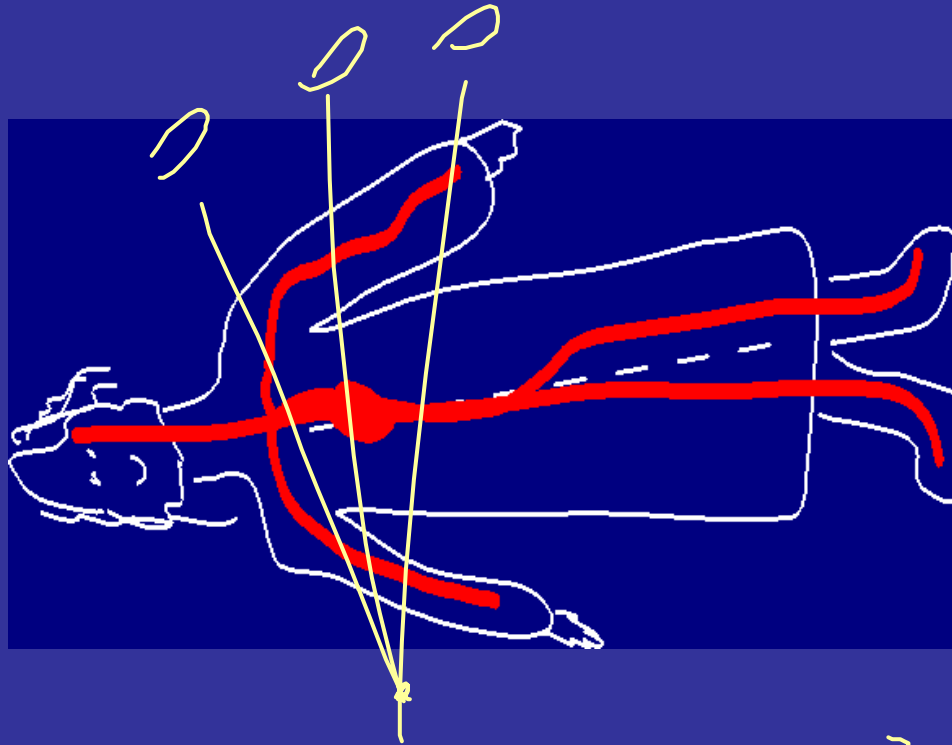
$$J(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) = \frac{1}{T} \left\{ \sum_i \tilde{J}(x_i, x) \right\}$$



What is a Tomographic Camera?



What is Tomography?



$$m = \int_V s(\vec{r}) d\vec{r}$$

What is a Geometric Camera?



www DISP.duke.edu

Distribution A, Approved for Public Release, Distribution Unlimited

Camera Classes

Focal



source



measured

$$m = T \{ \vec{s} \}$$

Tomographic

$$m = T \{ \vec{s} \}$$

radar

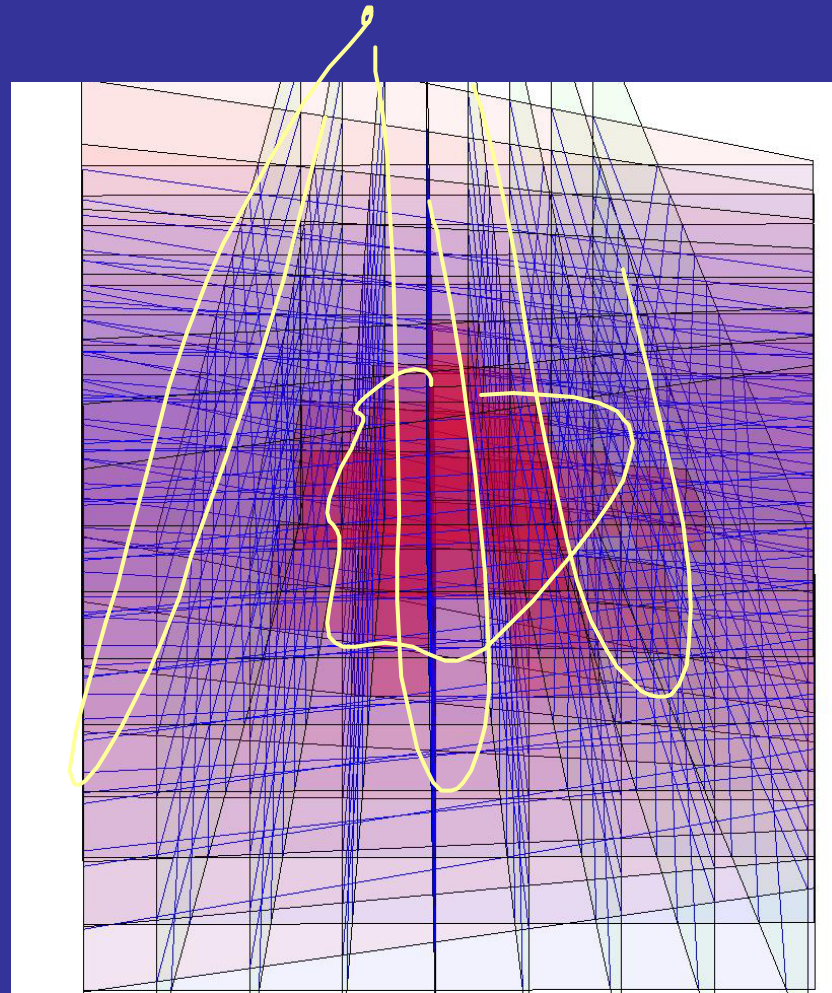
Interferometric

$$m = T \{ \vec{s} \}$$

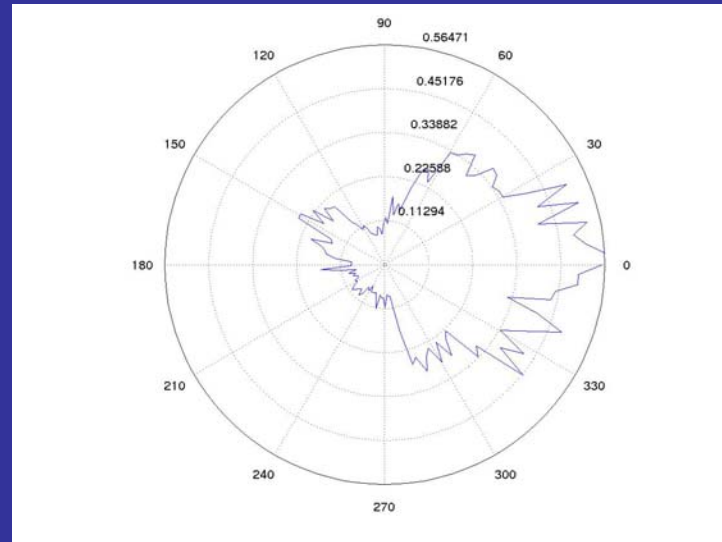
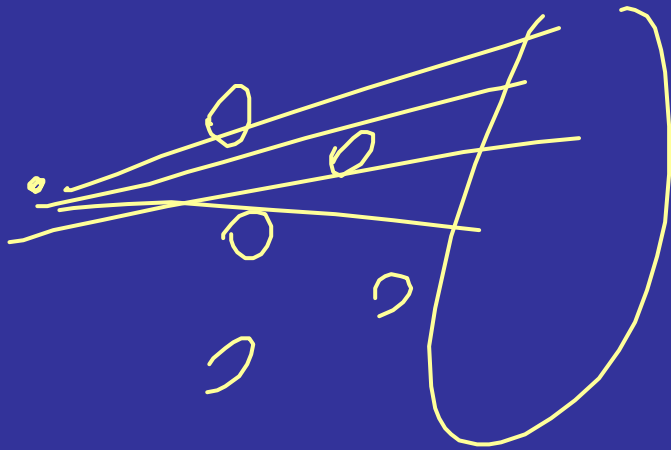
F.T.

$$\vec{m} = T \{ \vec{s} \}$$

What is a Geometric Camera?



What is a Geometric Camera?



What is a Geometric Camera?

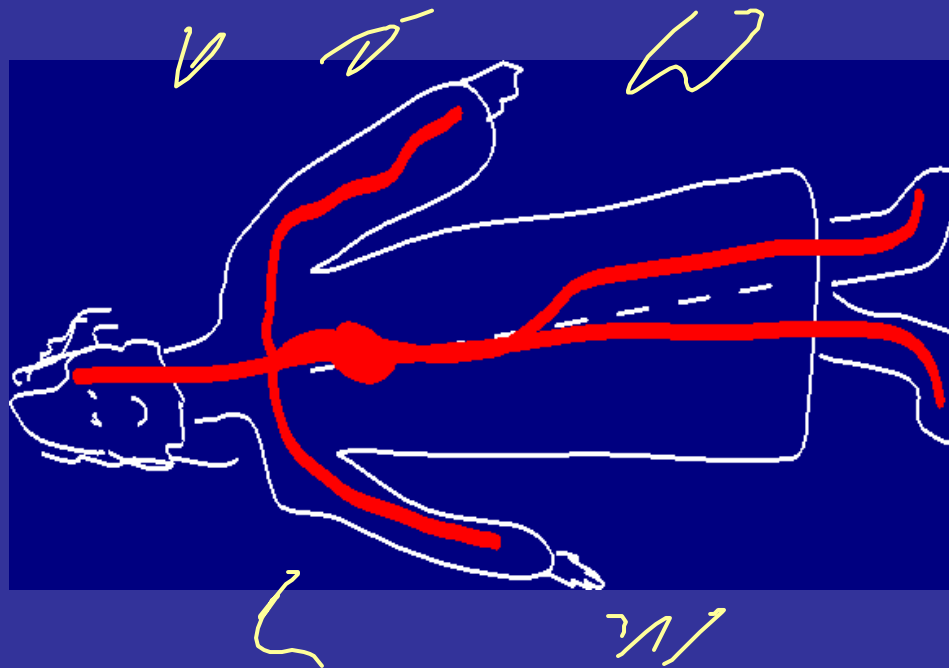
What is a Geometric Camera?

What is a Geometric Camera?



What is Reference Structure Tomography?

$$m(\vec{r}) = \int v(\vec{r}, \vec{r}') s(\vec{r}') d\vec{r}'$$



Why RST?

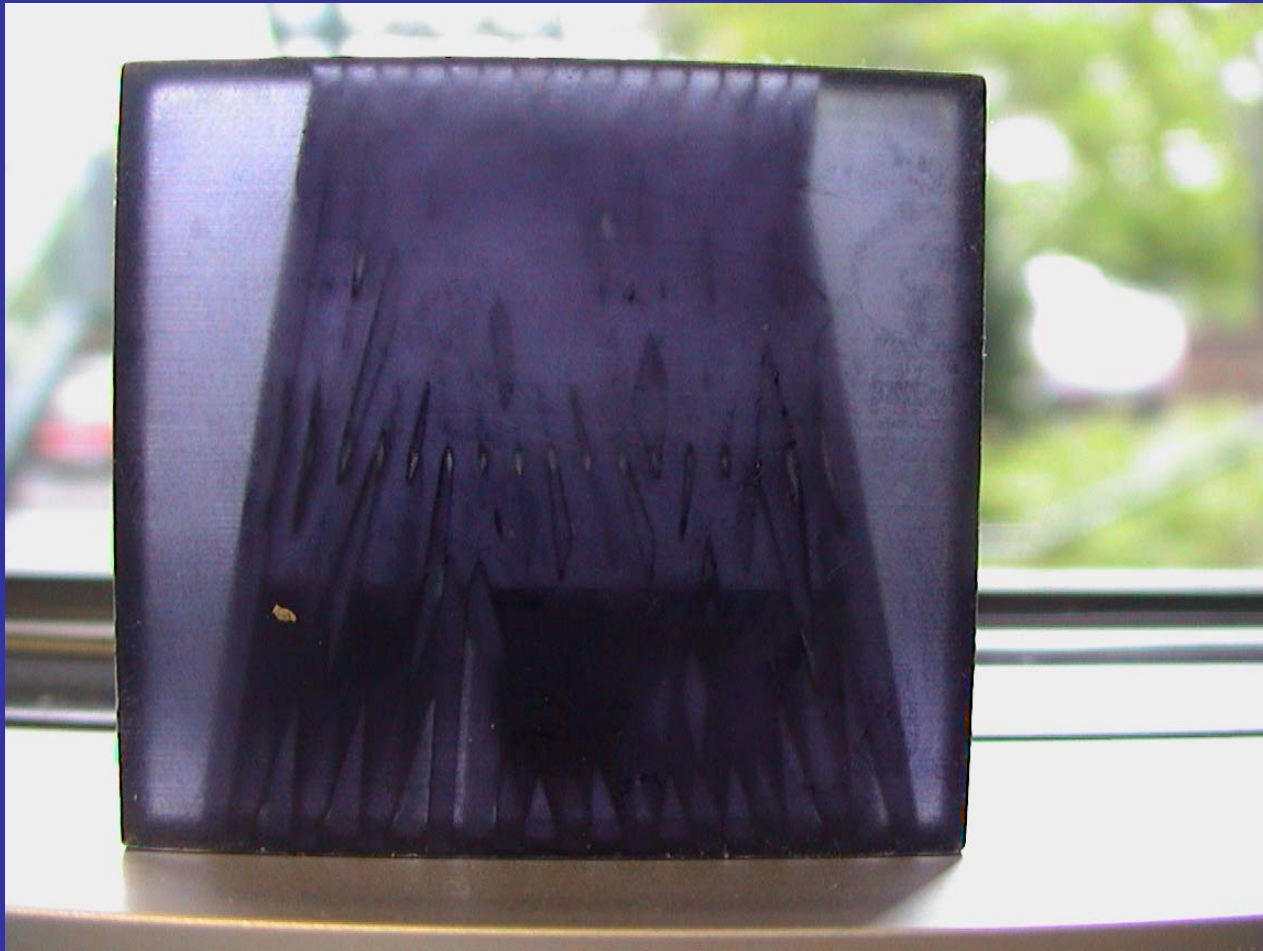
- Scan-Free Multidimensional Imaging
- Direct Parameter Estimation
- Direct Object Classification

RST vs. Coded Apertures

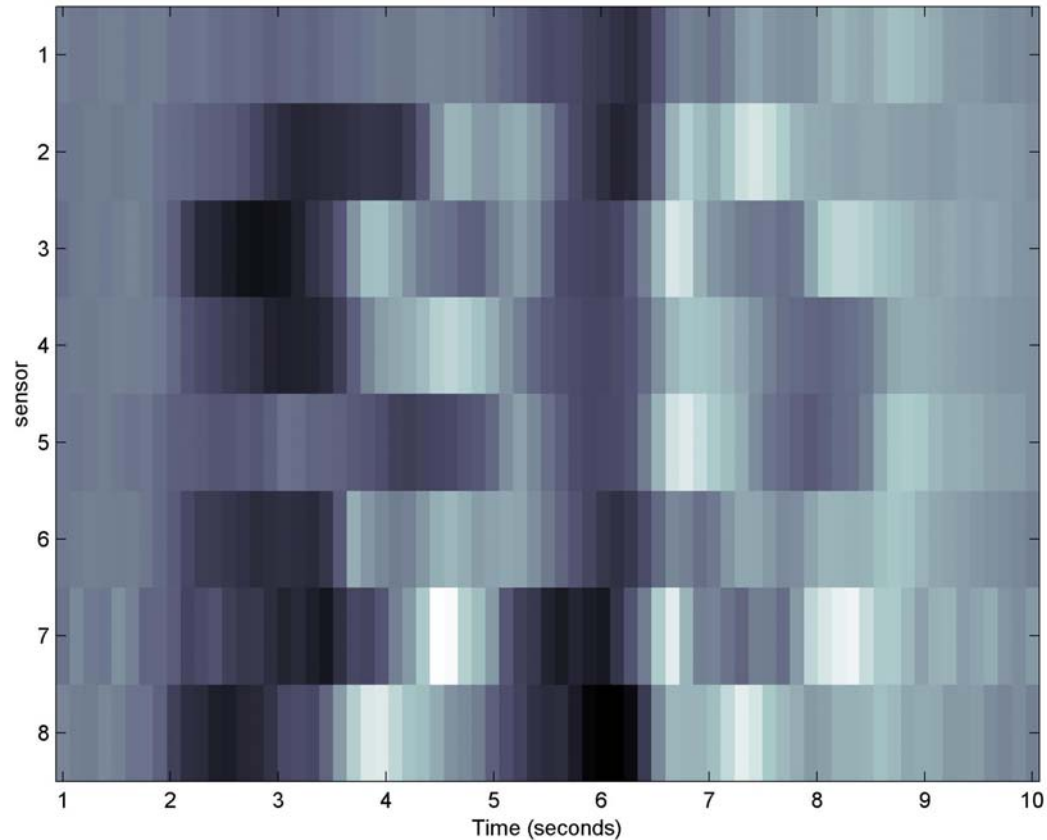
RST vs. Interferometry



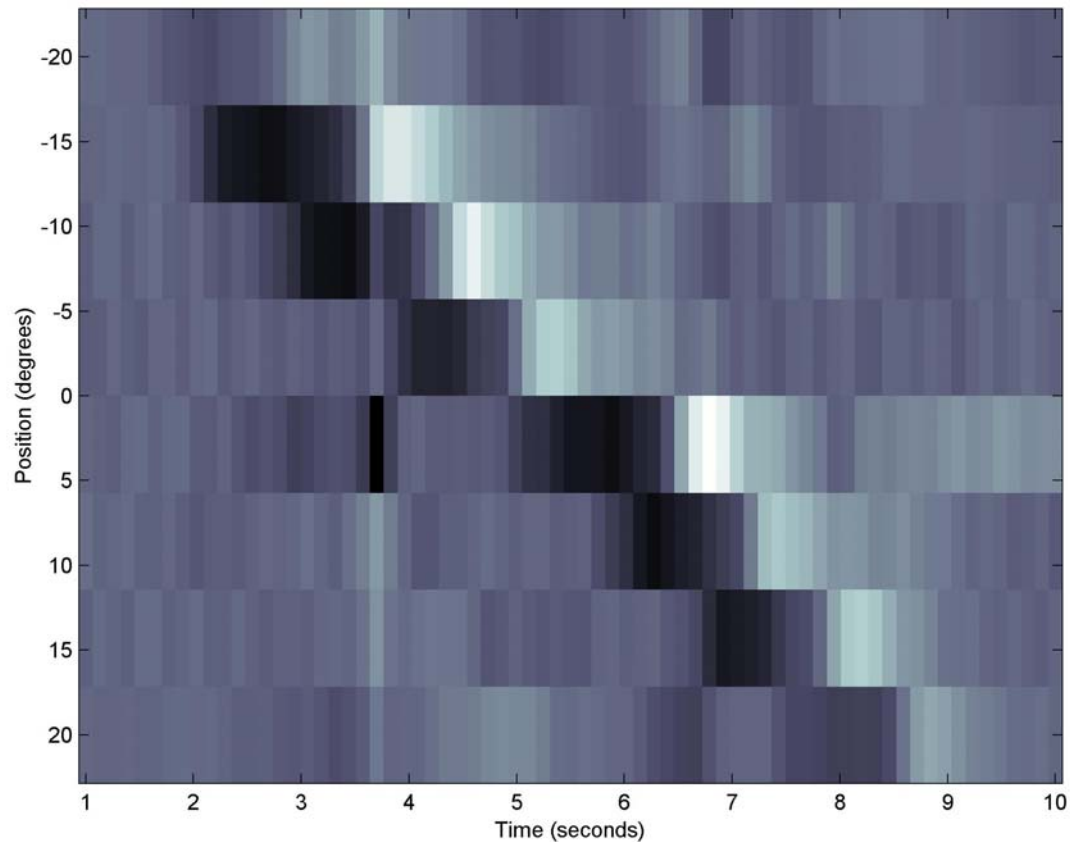
Example: Projection Sensors



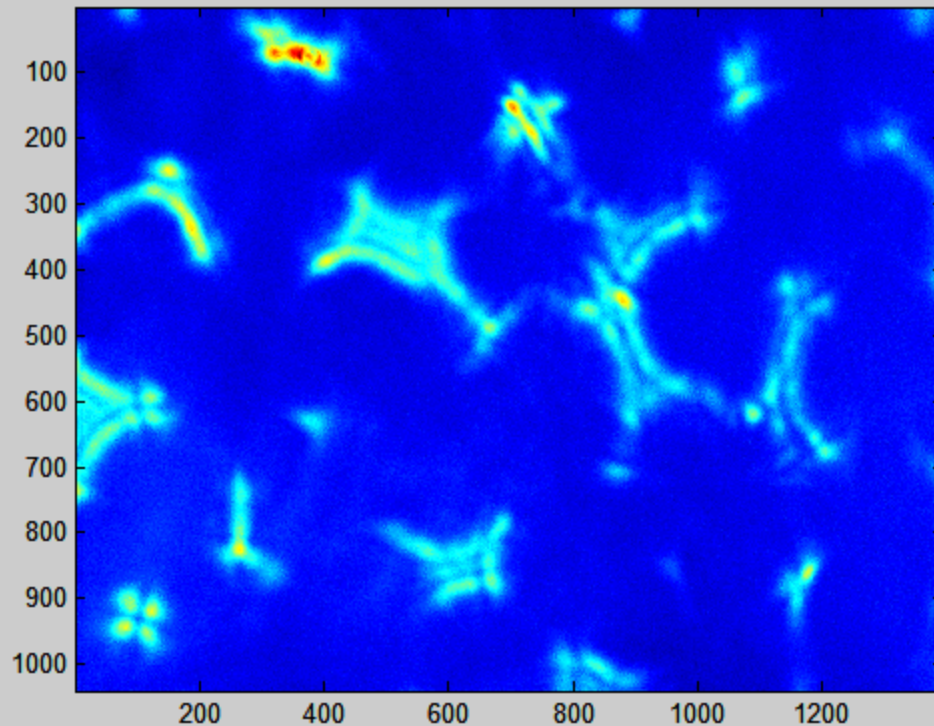
Measurement Space



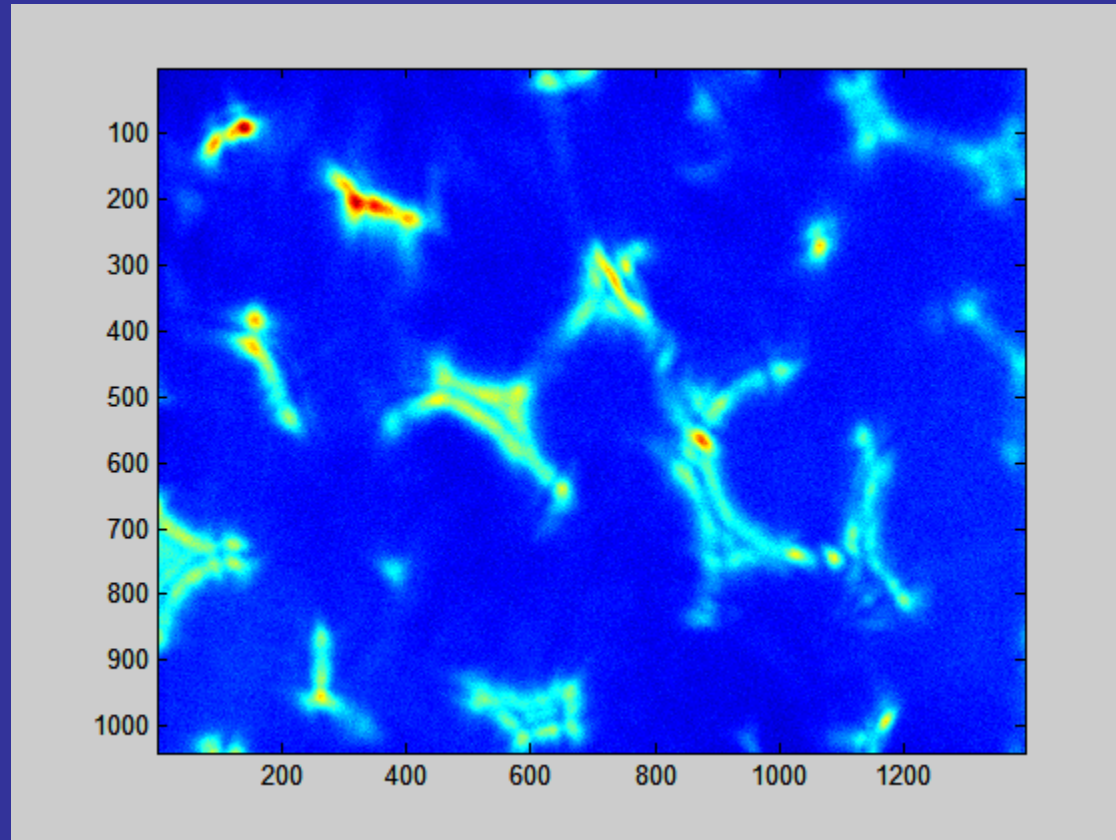
Reconstruction Space



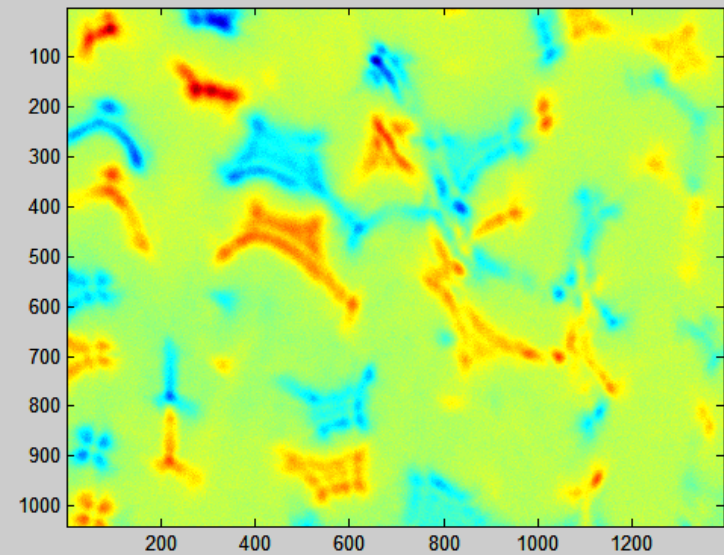
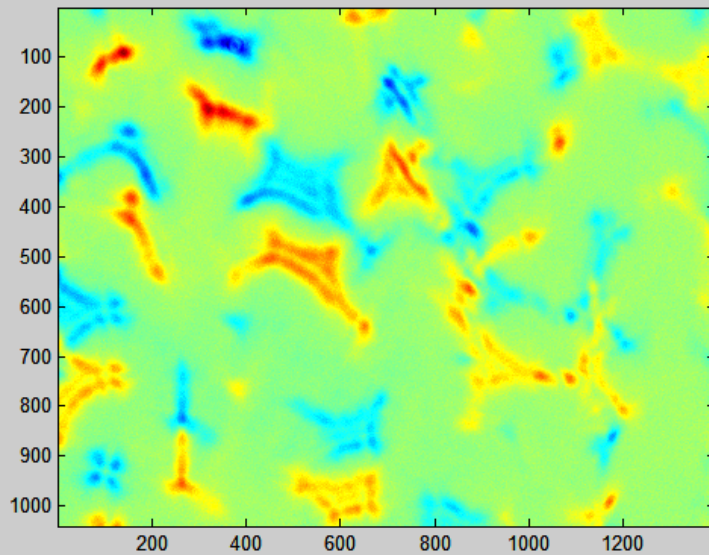
Multidimensional Imaging



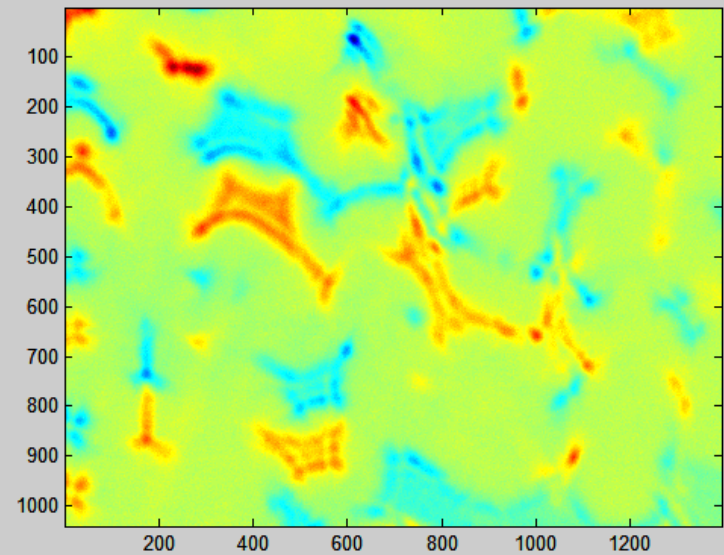
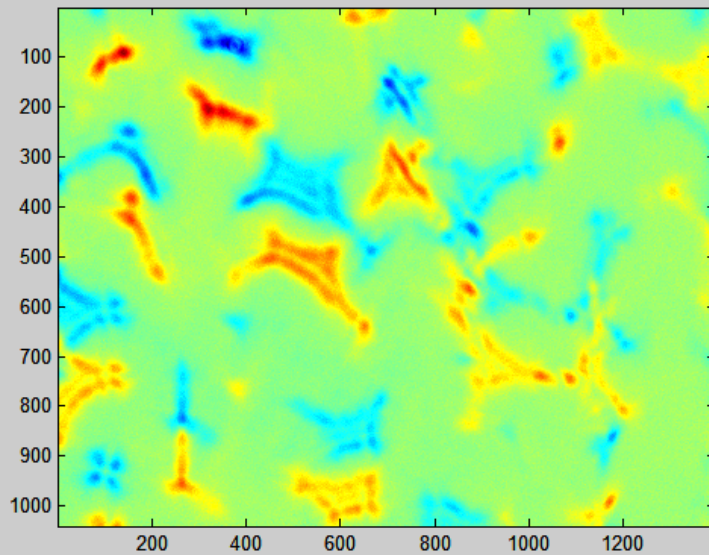
Measurement at Voxel 001



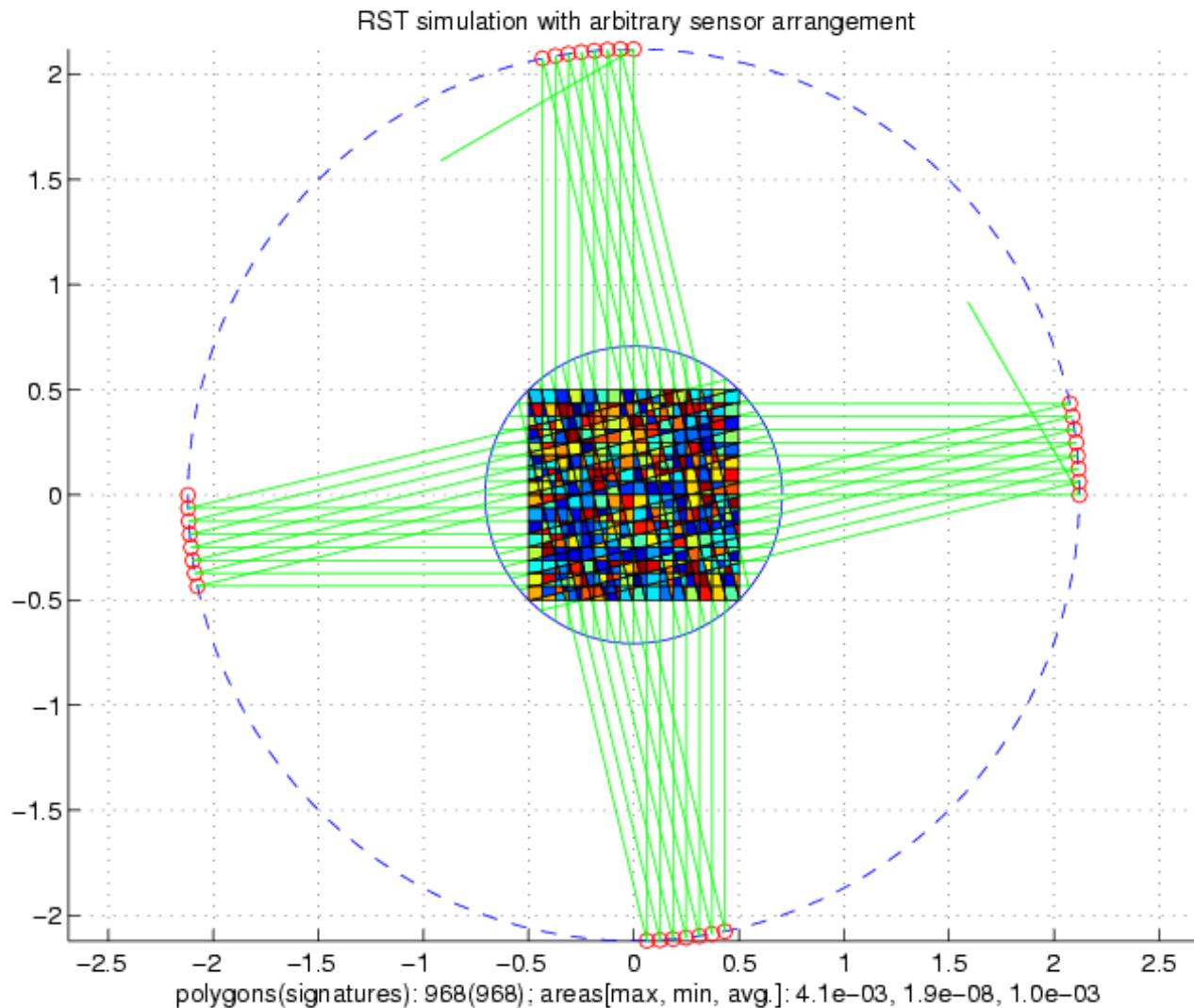
Difference between Sensor Field for Voxel 001 and 002 011 and 012



Delta(001,002) and Delta(021, 022)

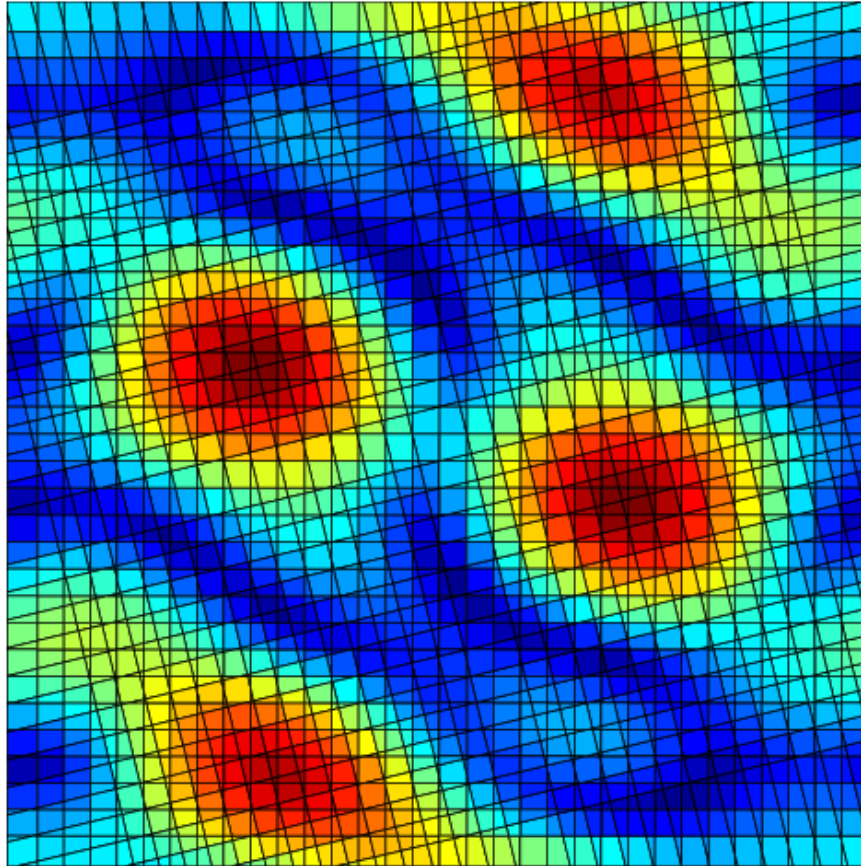


Simulation of Multidimensional Imaging

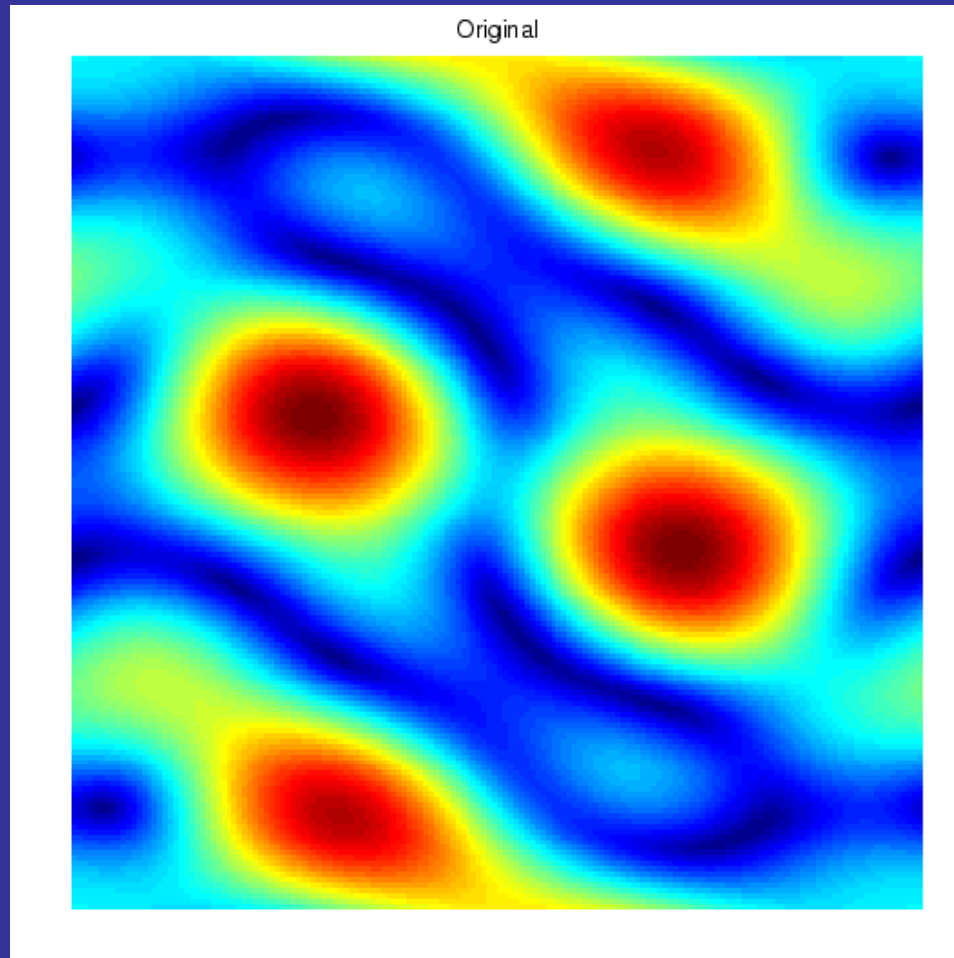


RST Segmentation

Original sectioned by the RST

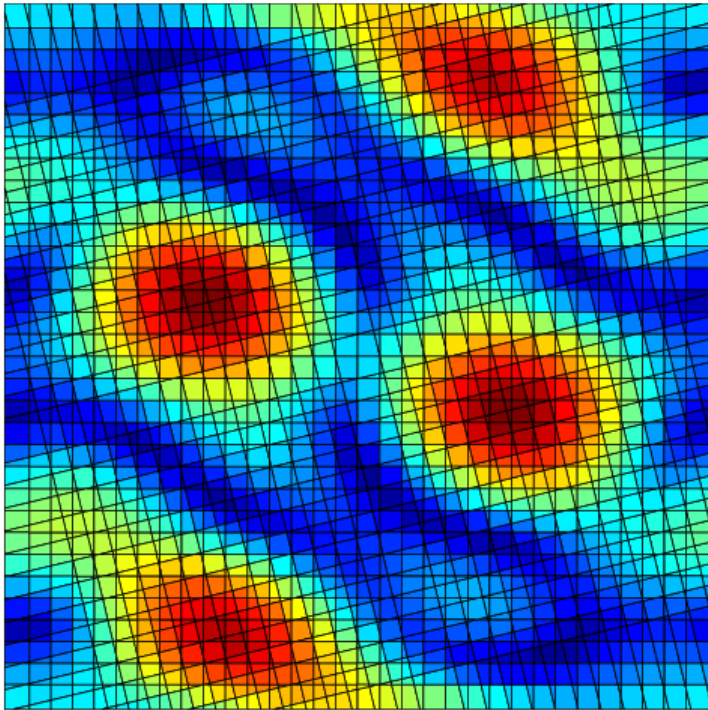


Original Image

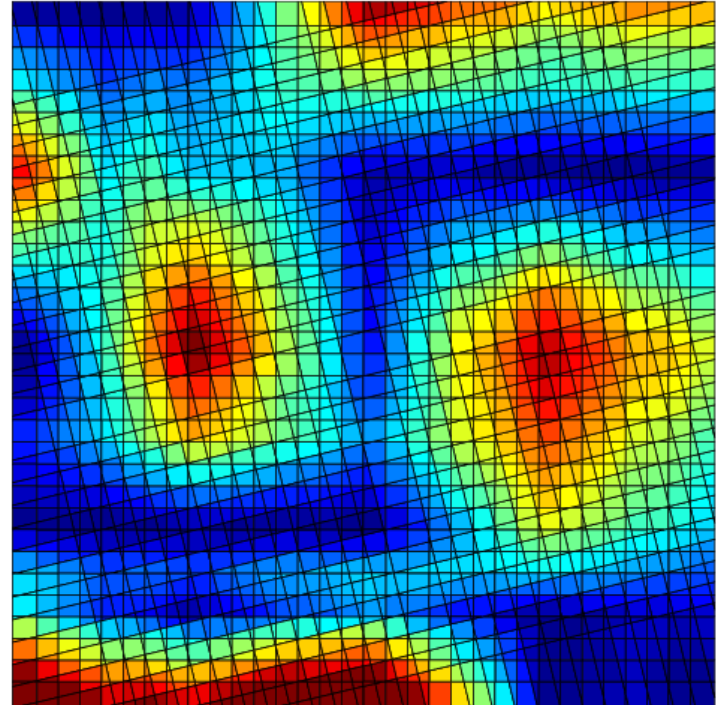


Reconstruction

Original sectioned by the RST



Reconstruction



Helmet Cam

